NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stero uping and Engraving, neatly and promptly exe-t cuted at the lowest rates.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, -WITCHES OF OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-Tur Baller PAN BOOTH'S THENTRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Bread way, THE VOKES FAMILY BRLLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.-

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.-Per-LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.-Foot of THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third By.-Danon and Pyrnias. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE .- CAMILLE -- MR. AND MRS. WHITE. Matinee at 2.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.— THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway -- Comic Vocations, Neglio Acrs. &c. Matines at 214. SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway. - San Sharp-LEY'S MINSTREES. Matingo at 214.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GRAND INSTRUMENTAL

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street .- GRAND CON PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth st.-Grand

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

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THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.-The Atalanta's American boat was delivered to the crew in England yesterday. It was completely ruined during the voyage across the Atlantic, having been, it is said, badly packed on this side. The race will come off, notwithstanding, as our countrymen hope to have a new boat built near the Thames before the day of contest. The Londoners again intimated, before the accident to the American boat was made known, their confidence in an English victory, even with British oarsmen not of first class.

TEACHING THE PRESIDENT HIS BUSINESS.-Lord Granville seems to think that, so far as the difficulty for want of constitutional power is concerned, the President might perhaps be willing to submit notes to the Senate for their advice. Would be do that?—Extract from the Treaty Cor-

Of course he would do anything to oblige so old, tried and valued a friend to America as England.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE SPANISH REPUBLI-CANS .- When is domestic trouble in Spain to and? The Carlist insurrection has proved a complete failure. Now, however, that the insurrection is to all intents and purposes ended, the leaders of the republican party have taken a step which virtually amounts to the initiation of another rebellion. Castelar, Mengal and Figueras have issued a manifesto, in which they repudiate Amadeus and Don Carlos alike, protest against royalty in any shape, and declare that the time has come when the republicans must prepare for the combat. This is plain speaking. These men cannot with any good grace appear again in the Cortes. If the leaders absent themselves the rank and file must follow their example. The prospect in Spain is as dark as ever. If light does not soon break in upon the darkness the European Powers will be under the necessity of interfering and taking Spain by the hand, helping her into the right path. It is painful to say it, but it does seem to be a fact that for such a people constitutional government is a mockery.

The Arguments in Favor of the Abandonment of Our Case at Geneva-Why We Are Urged to Sacrifice Our

The arguments urged in favor of the abandonment of our case as originally presented to the Geneva Conference may be summarized as follows; -1. The claims for indirect damages, to which England objects, ought never to have been advanced by the United States government. 2. It will be especially advantageous to us as a nation with an extended sea coast, insufficiently guarded, to preclude by a treaty provision the presentment of any claims for consequential damages in cases similar to the escape of the Anglo-rebel privateers from England, in the event of England being a belligerent and the United States a neutral. 3. It is essential that we save the treaty-which England threatens to destroy if we refuse to recede from our position-because the failure of the present negotiations would depress our securities on the London market and deprive us of the use of British capital for the prosecution of our home enterprises. 4. If the Treaty of Washington should be destroyed there can be no other attempt at negotiation for many years, and our citizens who hold direct claims against England for the destruction of their property by the Alabama and other British built and equipped privateers will be kept out of their money. 5. We shall discourage all hope among civilized nations of averting war through the instrumentality of arbitration if we suffer the failure of a settlement that has progressed so nearly to completion. It is not necessary now to comment on the selfish character of most of these arguments; it will be enough to show their fallaciousness, and for that purpose we propose to examine them seriatim. 1. The claims for indirect damages ought

never to have been advanced by the United

States government. The epinion prevails in many minds that it would have been generous in a rich and powerful nation to have professed itself satisfied with the expression of regret made by Her Britannic Majesty for the escape of the rebel privateers from England, and to have declared that, in consideration of that virtual apology for England's past conduct, the United States would refrain from advancing any claim for national injuries suffered through her instrumentality during our rebellion. There are many, also, who believe that indirect or consequential damages are absurd on principle; that they could never be calculated, and hence cannot form a proper subject for arbitration. But to this it is replied that consequential damages are awarded constantly in courts of law, in suits for breaches of contracts or indirect injuries, and given sometimes not only to plaintiffs, but to their relatives. It is insisted upon by a large number of thinking, intelligent persons who have studied our controversy with England very thoroughly, that no complete and satisfactory settlement could have been made between the two nations that did not embrace in its scope the American claims for indirect damages and pass final judgment, one way or another, upon them. Ever since Senator Sumner, in a speech delivered in executive session of the Senate-and deemed of so much importance as to have been authoritatively made public-instilled the idea of consequential damages into the mind of the American people, they have been so generally recognized as a portion of the "Alabama claims" that had they been ignored in our case at Geneva many would have refused to have accepted the judgment of the tribunal as a settlement in full, and would have felt that they had still a score laid up against England. A firebrand, capable of kindling a dangerous conflagration, would The Treaty of Washington has been hailed as a peace offering that was to remove forever the old jealousies and hatreds between two English-speaking nations; but how could it be expected to fulfil its mission if it left a wound rankling in the side of either? Can England expect the treaty to insure brotherly feeling and true friendship between the two peoples when one of the conditions of its success is an outrage upon our national honor? These considerations induce the belief in many quarters that the advancement of the indirect claims was discreet and proper, and that England would have been wise to have accepted their reference to the Geneva Tribunal instead of exciting the bad blood of our people by an arrogant and obstinate opposition to them. However this may be, the claims were included in our case, in accordance with our clear right under the treaty, and the preceding negotiations, and whatever differences of opinion may exist as to their character, President Grant has consistently insisted on our right to keen them there, and the American people endorse that position. They care nothing about a money award, but they will resolutely demand a consideration of our case as it is by the Geneva Tribunal or the abandonment of all further negotiations and the destruction of the

2. It will be especially advantageous to us with our extended sea coast, to dispose of the question of consequential damages by a supplementary article to the Treaty of Washington. This argument seems plausible enough upon the surface, but it really means nothing. The treaty already disposes of the subject by distinctly defining the duties and responsibilities of neutrals. Besides those who use the plea in support of Lord Granville's supplemental rule tell us that consequential damages are absurd, and that the Geneva Tribunal would assuredly refuse to allow them. In that case the judgment of the tribunal would be an established precedent for the future, and would settle the point forever as completely as it could be settled by Lord Granville's article. The proposed rule is only a trick to secure the abandonment of our case, and the pretended equivalent it offers is a mere sham. If the claims for indirect damages are just, England is the more inexcusable in her obstinate refusal to allow them to be adjudicated upon. If they are unjust and untenable, as England insists they are, then there is no need of a supplemental treaty rule

to declare them so. 3. The treaty is essential to us because its failure would depress our securities on the London market and deprive us of the use of English capital. It would be a poor recommendation of our securities, to confess that their value depends upon the friendship of the London market, and the moneyed interests that

son for the surrender of our national honor are likely to do more damage than good to their property by the singular admission. It has been thought that our bonds were a secure and valuable investment, because the country is rich, powerful, prosperous and honorable, and not because they find a ready sale on the London market. But the wealthy Solons of the Chamber of Commerce, trembling at the fear of losing one or two per cent on their capital, would make it appear that we are a nation dependent for the appreciation of our bonds and the carrying on of our enterprises upon the good opinion and well-filled pockets of John Bull. We tell these timid gentlemen that a cowardly surrender of our government to the English demands would injure our credit more than the failure of a score of treaties. If the Treaty of Washington should be destroyed the responsibility rests with England, and not with us, and we only return to the same position we have occupied since the cessation of the war of the rebellion, with the Alabama claims open for future settlement. Certainly it cannot make us weaker or less responsible as a nation to have a large outstanding claim against England, which must be paid, with interest, sooner or later. Our securities will be the firmer on the European markets for the firmness of the nation in this crisis; and as for our railroad and other enterprises, if we cannot prosecute them without British capital secured at the loss of our national honor, we had better abandon them altogether. But the ideas of the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce do not extend beyond their bank books and counting houses. They cannot grasp the fact that we are a great and growing people, dependent only upon ourselves, and that the cramped and used-up nations of the Old World are only too glad to accept our securities and to receive the

liberal interest they yield. 4. If the present treaty should be destroyed our direct claimants will be kept out of their money. There is a short road by which to scape from this difficulty. Let the United States government pay all our citizens who have direct claims for damages against the Anglo-Confederate privateers and become itself the direct creditor of England. The claimants will be benefited by this arrangement, for our own government is not likely to criticise their accounts so closely as they would be criticised by England, particularly if the claimants are careful to leave a good margin for arguments. The London papers already declare that the whole amount of property destroyed by the Shenandoah amount only to a little over one million dollars, while the "claims" on that rebel privateer reach above six millions. This probably accounts for the eager attempts of the lobby to prevail on the Senate to accept the supplemental infamy. If our government will pay these claimants, issuing bonds for that purpose, and assume all our direct claims against England, we shall in future negotiations be rid of this lobby pressure and be more likely to make an honorable and satisfactory

5. The failure of the Treaty of Washington now will discourage the new principle of the settlement of international differences by arbitration instead of by the sword. It is a pretty sentiment to desire that the Great Republic of the Western Continent should be the pioneer in the scheme of universal friendly arbitration, advocated so eloquently by the ex-Emperor of France. But we hold that we have done our part in securing its success in the instance of the Treaty of Washington, and that for its failure, if it be destined to fail, England is alone responsible. Besides, what kind of "friendly arbitration" is that which declares. "we will submit only such points as we deem proper, and unless you make out your case just as we please we will break off our friendly arbitration altogether?" The very mean the Hon. Benjamin Butler, sacred to idea of such a peaceful settlement between two nations contemplates the removal of every cause of disagreement, and can only be succesful when approached in a spirit of concession and sincerity. The Treaty of Washington would not be worth the parchment en which it is written if it should be secured only through the humiliation of one of the signatories at the arrogant demand of the other. However undesirable may be its failure, the United States government certainly has no share in the responsibility that attaches to its destruction. We are willing to abide by its letter and spirit, and we insist that both, with all the antecedent circumstances, warrant the case we have presented for the consideration of the Geneva Tribunal. Upon that case we should stand; and if England chooses to violate her obligations, to withdraw from the conference and to destroy the treaty, the blame and the shame are with her alone.

We again call upon the administration and the Senate for the honor of the nation as well as for their own political preservation, to reject the English proposition for our unconditional surrender. Not a single argument apart from selfish interests can be advanced in favor of the disgraceful abandonment of our case; and we warn the trembling merchants, millionnaires and bondholders who are so terrified at the bugbear of the London market, that they are injuring the nation's credit by their timid policy. Let them bear in mind, too, that a Senate willing to sacrifice the national honor for mercenary considerations would not be likely to hesitate at repudiation if the national debt, about which they are now so solicitous, should ever become troublesome.

The Austrian Expedition to the Arctic Regions.

Preparations for the fitting out of the expedition to proceed to the Arctic regions are going forward with commendable despatch at Vienna. For the past six or nine months the subject has been agitated in scientific circles abroad, and the most hopeful opinions regarding the prospects of the explorers are expressed on every side. The leaders of the expedition, Messrs. Payer and Weyprecht, who are both young men, full of daring and ambition, have the endorsement of Dr. Petermann, whose previous attempts to solve the Arctic problem invest his approval of the present undertaking with importance. The cost of the expedition will, in all probability, amount to about one hundred and seventy-five thousand florins, a large portion of which has already been subscribed, and little doubt is entertained but that the remainder will be forthcoming before it is needed. The German as well as the Austrian press have spoken in high terms of the expedition. The explorers, who are shortly to set out on their perilous undertaking to the frozen North, have all the advantages to

close study of those who have gone before them intent upon the same object. The explorations of Dr. Petermann and Captains Osborn, Koldewey and Rosenthal, as well as the expeditions which, for the last ten years, have gone forth from France, Russia and Sweden, have each helped to throw new light on the dangerous navigation in the Arctic waters which must prove of incalculable advantage to the present explorers. The intention of Messrs. Payer and Weyprecht's expedition is given in a letter from Vienna, published in another page.

Sumner's Presidential Problem-Big G and Little g-Where is B. B.;

Mr. Sumner is a man of letters in every

sense of the word. Scholastically he is far

ahead of the good little boy who knew only two letters, namely:-Let her be and let her rip. He has got as far as letter G, and has made the astounding discovery that of the Presidential genus there are two distinct species-namely, the big G and the little g. How for his astute mind may have been put on the track which led up to this great fact by the light Schoolboy Fish threw on the subject in his quotations from the Latin dictionary, when wrangling with his master, Granville, as to what the term "generically" meant, we cannot say. At any rate, he takes Greeley and Grant, and inflates the first until he is big G and compresses the latter until he is little g. This process is highly defensible in politics and remarkably easy. To make this clear to the eve observe the following recipe: - Having placed Horace on the top of the Franklin statue and Ulysses on the top of the Custom House, procure Professor Thatcher's telescope; then take an observation of Horace according to the regular method. When you are assured that he looks as big as the United States and his white hat about the size of the White House reverse the telescope and observe Ulysses. He will be found, to your entire satisfaction, to look about the size of a lonely sparrow on the house top, with the lighted end of his huge cigar dwindled to the apparent size of a star of the seventy-third magnitude. Those who prefer the fruit of the Appomattox apple tree to the cabbages of Chappaqua may reverse the process, and it will then be observed that Grant is the big G, and Greeley the little g. We understand, however, that Mr. Sumner, with his accustomed gravity and rare erudition has set about applying his discovery to mathematics in a novel way. Well versed in the mysteries of algebra, he has, on the big G and little g basis, resolved the whole question of the Presidental succession into an algebraic problem. Big G and little g suggested themselves at once as the "unknown quantities." Keeping these well under his Senatorial eye, he reasoned as follows:-Horace is good square old man; therefore he will stand for the square of big G. Added to him we can put Mr. Tweed, who still counts as Big Six, plus three millions of democrats, North and South; from the foregoing deduct little g and the square radix of the republican party, which will give big G fifty thousand majority, and the whole White House for a homestead.

What the chances are that this will be worked out as the reverend Senator puts it, no one better than the Senator knows, depends on the people who will meet at Baltimore in the dog days. It is at best deemed hazardous to predict. Grant, it is understood, has ordered cartload of chalk, and with the party slate in his lap intends to work it out to his own satisfaction, "if it takes all summer," as it un-

doubtedly will. We fear, however, that another very great 'unknown quantity" has been entirely overlooked-namely, B. B. We shall not make this mistake; but the perversity with which it has been keeping out of the way of late has puzzled us very much. Need we say that we Cape Cod? Vague hints have been thrown out that he was at the bottom of the California earthquake, although he himself has not been known to believe in "shakes." It was also whispered that he was the author of the Open Polar Sea excitement, which was to be granted in fee simple to the Gloucester fishermen as an offset to the fishery clause. The grounds on which he was reported to have set his peculiar eye upon it were that it looked "very like a whale" in prospective. A sinister rumor said that he had secretly brought about the persecution of the Roumanian Jews in order to make public capital by championing them and obtain the lasting help of the Rothschild interest. All these were unfounded, as well as the report that he was coquetting for the colored vote by agreeing to paint the Goddess of Liberty on the Capitol a shade between coffee color and chrome yellow. He is said, however, to have been pointing out to the culled bredren the significant fact that Greeley invidiously wears a white hat, leaving them to draw their own conclusions. His action in the House about the Kn Klux business shows his animus on

The Case of the Steamer Edgar Stewart. Our advices from Kingston, Jamaica, of the 10th, furnish us with the particulars of the case of the American steamer Edgar Stewart, which is now in the custody of the United States war vessel Wyoming. The Stewart, it appears, had business of that peculiar character on the Cuban coast which it is the mission of Spanish cruisers to prevent. All went well on board the steamer from the time she cleared at New London, Connecticut, for Key West, until the second night she was off the coast of Cuba. On board were munitions which were not to be found in her clearance papers. By plans arranged before sailing the commander of the vessel was to effect a landing on the Cuban coast at a point to be designated by one of the Cubans on board, and be made under the cover of night. The point was gained and ten armed men were landed, but as they did not return and daylight was approaching the steamer put to sea again. The next night the same point was again reached to look out for those who landed on the previous evening. The men not appearing the steamer again put to sea. A mutiny shortly after this, it would appear, broke out. The Cubans rose

the matter. His opinion on the Supplemental

Treaty is adverse to Fish. Thus much is

known positively. He would like to own Fish,

as the memories of Fisher and the care of the

fisheries are already his; he is sorry he cannot

haul on the one net with him, Let the alge-

braic calculators on the Presidency, therefore,

look well out for B. B., as his "unknown quan-

tity" will take positive shape between this and

next November, and somebody will be hurt.

appearance of a Spanish man-of-war brought the excitable Cubans to a sense of their approaching danger, and the captain resumed charge of the ship. The Edgar Stewart, fortunately for those on board, was a fast sailer, and her captain, pointing her head for Kingston, made that port in safety, where he reported his vessel in distress. The captain no sooner got ashore than he charged those on board with "mutiny and piracy," while they in turn charge the captain with filibustering. The declarations of both parties are in the hands of the Governor of Jamaica and the United States Consul, and the Edgar Stewart, after escaping capture by a Spanish cruiser, tion from the guns of the English steamer Plover, whose guns were trained on her for a day and a night, is now in the custody of the Wyoming, whose captain has taken charge of her with the intention of conveying her to Key

The Cause of Christianity in Japan-Imperial Decree Abolishing the Edicts Against Foreign Churches.

The members of the Japanese Embassy in America are in receipt of government de-patches which announce the most important news which has been communicated to the Christian churches from the East since the days of the travel of Marco Polo and the receipt of his first letters from Asia. An imperial Japanese decree, issued in the month of April last, abolished all the national edicts against Christianity, which have been in force for more than three centuries. The decree was made public by the Cabinet of the Tenno, speaking in the name of the youthful emperor. It was accepted with respect by the people. The Buddhist priests, acting in the spirit of their professional ecclesiastical corporate exclusiveism, attempted to resist it. They endeavored to force its repeal. With this view a body of clerics tried to make their way into the palace, moved by the resolve of overawing the civil ruler and his advisers. They were resisted by the military guards and cut down by the sword of the law. The fact of this occurrence gave rise to the exciting report of an attempted assassination of the sovereign of Japan, which reached us some short time since in our news despatches from Yokohama. It was the men who attempted to strangle the returning aspiration of liberty of conscience who were put to death, not those who defended the act of toleration. Christendom will breathe more freely on account of the news, and the star of Faith which illumines the Christian altars be made to glisten still more brightly by the sparkle of Hope and

The first progress of Christianity in Japan was almost miraculous; its repulse, reverses and sufferings under the application of a lay penal code, mournful, yet of attractive interest. After Europe had been told of the vast empire of Japan and its people by Marco Polo and by the Portuguese, who travelled towards Asia in the path of Vasco de Gama, Christian Church missionaries followed rapidly on the footsteps of the men of commerce. In the year 1549 Japan was visited by the celebrated Apostle of the Indies, Francis Xavier. He was well received at first, and converted vast numbers of the natives to Christianity. Three of the most powerful of the nobles-the Princes of Bungo, Avima and Omura-were among the converts. In 1582 the Japanese Christians despatched an embassy, bearing letters and presents, to Rome. to do honor to the Pope and assure him of their submission to the Church. In the ten years following, 1591-92 it is said that twelve thousand Japanese were baptized. After some time Taiko-Sama, guese Ambassador, "How is it that your king possesses himself of half the world?" The Portuguese, in his vanity and indiscretion. replied, "He sends priests to win the people; his troops then are sent to join the native Christians, and the conquest is easy." This reply made a deep impression on the Japanese government. In the year 1587 Taiko issued an edict for the banishment of the missionaries; it was renewed by his successor, and in 1597 twenty-three priests were executed at Nagasaki. The native Christians retaliated against the idol temples. This induced a terrible persecution, and in the years 1612 and 1614 thousands of Japanese converts were put to death, their churches and schools destroyed, and the Christian faith declared. 'infamous and rebellious." This system has been maintained with more or less intensity, against every form of Christianity since, although the records of the Vatican go to show that there have always existed Roman Catholic congregations, numbering thousands of worshippers in the interior of Japan. English and American missionaries have been very successful in forwarding the work of the Gospel in Japan during many years past. They have also suffered for the faith. The Japanese have recently alleged against some few of our American preachers that they adulterated the Gospel by the pursuit of gain to a very considerable extent. It has appeared, indeed, in the HERALD news reports just lately to hand, as if the system of money changing in the Temple had been renewed away out in the Far East by men in surplice and cassock, and practised in a form just as repulsive to a true Christian heart as it was eighteen hundred years since, before its rebuke by the Great High Priest himself. It is to be hoped that the present effort of the Japanese government will be received in a beoming spirit by the outside Christian world, and that the fold of the Church in Asia will be purged of the black sheep and restored to the simple form and saintly routine of its pristine

THE PALMER NEW YORK CITY CHARTER NOT APPROVED. - Governor Hoffman has decided not to give his approval to the charter for the city of New York passed at the end of the legislative session, and the reasons he gives were published in the Henald of yesterday. The Governor is very clear in his argument, and, we suppose, no fair-minded person will differ with him. We called upon him to veto this Palmer charter on the ground he has taken, as we did that monstrous abortion, the former charter passed by this Legislature, which he had the good sense to veto. We need not recapitulate the arguments used, as they are known to our readers, but must say that Governor Hoffman merits in this, as in many formed only part of his contract to the letterurge this plea upon the government as a rea- be derived from a thorough knowledge and against the captain and assumed control. The other things, the commendation of the public.

France-Negotiations Progressing for an Early Evacuation of French Territory. A cable despatch which we print this morn-

ing informs us that the negotiations which for some time past have been going on between the governments of Berlin and Versailles, with a view to a final payment on the part of France and a complete withdrawal of her troops from French soil on the part of Germany, are progressing favorably. We shall be glad to learn that the fair soil of France is free from the foot of the invader, and that the war which has been so much of a gain to Germany and so much of a loss to France is finally ended. With the evacuation of French territory comes the commencement of a new era for the French people. With the commencement of the new era must come the demand for the settlement of certain all-important questions which make it extremely difficult to say what is to be the immediate future of France. The arrangement made at Bordeaux at the close of the waran arrangement which has been so faithfully kept by all parties, and which has made the position of President Thiers a position of comparative ease and comfort-will cease to be binding; and it will be the duty of President Thiers and of the Assembly to resign to the French people the powers which the French people temporarily confided to their care. Provision must be made for a general election of members to the Assembly, or provision must be made for a plébiscile. France, in fact. must be called upon to decide what is to be the future form of her government-whether the republic is to continue and to take a more solid shape; whether the monarchy is to be restored under one or other of the branches of the House of Bourbon, or whether the empire is to be re-established. These difficulties will immediately present themselves after the evacuation is completed, and hence the importance which attaches itself to the progress of these negotiations. During the last twelve or fourteen months France has given us good reason to believe that she can dispense with kings and emperors. We shall be sorry to see her go back on the good record which she

Bouquet Johnny, the Flower of Modera Chivalry.

There is no telling what may may eventually become of mankind. Darwin assures us that we are the respectable descendants of worthy apes, and oftentimes when we look round we are almost forced into the belief that the worthy philosopher has suffered some great injury at the hands of the monkey tribe, which he wishes to avenge by proving their connection with man. The libel must certainly be very galling to the feelings of an intelligent chimpanzee, and the little ring-tailed monkeys must give an additional twist of disdain to their posterior appendage when they hear of the presumption of man. The justness of their contempt for the lord of creation is made clear enough by such scenes as that exhibited in the Bowery the other night. Truth is stranger than fiction, and no one must imagine that we are unduly disposed to favor the monkeys in the controversy if we exhibit a specimen of a tribe of men becoming unpleasantly numerous among us. Our subject is heroic, and we thought of stealing Virgil's line, "arma virumque;" but here a hitch came in, caused by the editorial we. Our theme is heroic, but of the modern kind. Burke was right when he said that the age of chivalry was past; but we are glad to see that in the breast of some of the ladies the ancient fire burns as brightly as in the old Amazonian times. No modern Juno snatches up the object of her ire and dashes the wretch "in scapula acute," a warning to all future sinners; but the cowhide is found an admirable substitute in the "centle" hands. We take it that the appearance of an avenging angel in the mildest form must be rather an unpleasant interruption to social mirth: but when the "angel" appears in the shape of a good looking, but infuriate little woman, we fear the victim must be pardoned if he thinks her the devil. Certainly the lady who interrupted the social glee of the Bowery party astonished the natives by the vigorous use of the cowhide on the shoulders of the doomed George Brower. This gentleman with the euphonious name is better known by the soubriquet of "Bouquet Johnny." But, in spite of this pretty name, in person he is lank and lean, and most uninviting to look upon. In truth, George is not a beauty. When the irate Madame Pigott burst like a fury on the votaries of lager, smiting right and left the horrid man, the assistants stood amazed. The victim fled- the avenger followed. "Police!" shouted the gal-lant George as the stinging strokes rained upon him, but echo only replied and the loud mocking laugh of the people who enjoyed the fun. Fear is a great quickener of motion, and length of leg is invaluable in hasty retreats. Aided by both George made good his escape. Had he been wise in his generation he would have esteemed himself happy and have scratched his back in private; but, smarting under the sense of cowhide, he sought the aid of the law. The law, however, has no terrors for a pretty woman while so gallant a gentleman as Judge Shandley acts for the blind goddess. George was shown to be a low, sneaking fellow, in spite of his pretty sobriquet. Not content with making the lady the victim of some sharp practice in business, he attacked her fair fame, and, as the law affords no protection from slander, the lady appealed to the virtues of cowhide to avenge her wrongs. Our sympathies are naturally with the fair sex. even when they may happen to be a little too vivacious, but with the facts before us the only verdict we can pass in the case of "Bouquet Johnny" is-served him right.

The Street-Cleaning Contract-New Power ers and Duties of the Police Board.

The Legislature, which has adjourned after a performance so barren in results of what it set about, has left us one enactment, at least, which was in substance demanded of them. We refer to the law under which the old donothing Street Cleaning Commission was swept out of existence, and its duties vested in the Police Board, with increased powers. Under the law we may expect the blessing of clean streets and a cessation of the thousand and one smells which have made New York stink in the nostrils of the million or so of humanity residing on Manhattan Island. The contractor, who has hitherto pernamely, receiving the money, will henceforth